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Even employees who are not under the influence of a drug at work, but perhaps use only during weekends or after work, may not be as productive, alert, safe or effective employees as they would be otherwise. The desire to abate the ill-effects of drug use by certain groups of people (as but a few examples, employees, athletes, students and inmates) has been known for some time. Indeed, employers and others have responded to this problem with substance abuse testing of employees in order to abate the ill-effects of substance abuse. Such efforts have become key in assuring or at least improving compliance by individuals in a workplace or other setting with relevant substance abuse policies, laws or regulations to which the individuals, employees and/or workplace are subjected.

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Please replace the paragraph from page 2, line 14 to page 3, line 8 of the originally filed application (Par. [0004] of Pub. No. US 2004/0117060), with the following amended paragraph:

Generally, such compliance verification effort involves collection of a specimen (e.g., urine, blood, hair, tissue, oral fluid, as but a few examples) which, when tested properly, may indicate prior use by the individual tested of the target substance(s) (i.e., that substance, such as cocaine, e.g., whose use would violate an applicable policy, law or regulation). This collection occurs at a collection site, which, although typically a specialized facility that is physically separate from the individual's designated location (e.g., a factory, school, prison, or office, as but a few examples), may be located at the individual's designated location (onsite). Again, it should be understood that it is not only employers that might sponsor testing of individuals – indeed, any organization or entity, generally known as a sponsoring entity, might initiate testing of individuals affiliated with it for prior substance abuse or drug testing. An additional step involves analytical specimen testing in, e.g., a laboratory or, sometimes, onsite (at the collection site such as the workplace, e.g.). This testing typically involves the use of specially adapted analytical equipment; the test result may be positive or negative, or where an onsite testing kit is used, negative or non-negative. Often, but not always, in order to assure that a positive or non-negative result indicates use of a drug or substance in